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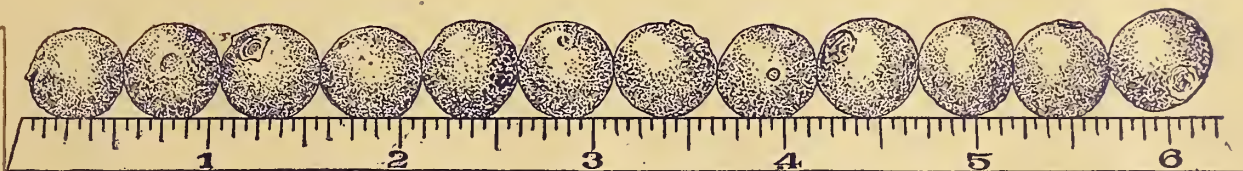
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LIBRARY
TARPOON SPRINGS
FLORIDA
1918

1921 CATALOGUE



A DOZEN OLDS IMPROVED TREE BLUEBERRIES

ADAPTED NURSERIES, CARMEN GRAPE COMPANY

(FORMERLY OF TARPON SPRINGS, FLORIDA)

OLDSMAR, FLORIDA

READ WHAT SOME OF OUR CUSTOMERS SAY

"I planted an acre of your grapes in April of last year on low piney flatwoods land and had quite a bit of fruit this year. Many of the vines show a spread of over sixty feet in growth this season."

"The grapes I got of you are in Everglades muck land, no other here. They started off fine and I expect lots of grapes next year. As to their doing well here I see no difference as to variety. Of course, grapes will do here. Tell them to set them deep in this loose soil."

"This is the sixth year for the grapes that I bought of you, which you said would pay for themselves with the first year's crop, eighteen months from planting, and they more than doubled your estimate. Besides yielding a fine crop every year since, this year they yielded at the rate of \$1,000 per acre. My land adjoins the land of the Reolds Farms Company and is very similar to it and seems particularly adapted to the production of grapes and other southern fruits of this section. Some of the finest plums, peaches, oranges, grapefruit, limes and lemons of the South have been produced on my farm. No one can make a mistake in planting a vineyard and properly caring for it, being assured of a steady and substantial income therefrom."

"Our vineyard adjoins the tract of land on which the Carmen Grape Company is situated. A single vine in it produced 115 fine bunches of grapes this year. From our past experience, we now feel assured of a regular income of around \$1,000 an acre from our grapes, which we secured from the Carmen Grape Company several years ago. We left the selection of a variety up to them and were not disappointed. We have not been annoyed by birds in our vineyard, which has been very pleasing to us, in view of the fact that neighbors warned us that birds would destroy our grapes."

"The fruit is delicious, large and healthy and is undoubtedly a great credit to the resources of Florida and I congratulate you most sincerely on the monumental success you have achieved in grape culture."

"I am a grower of Florida adapted hybrid grapes, purchased from the Carmen Grape Company and my experiment with them leads me to make the broad assertion that Florida will in a few years be one of the leading grape producing States. I urge everybody to plant, even if they have no more than ten square feet of land, but be sure that you give your vineyard proper attention. The nursery will furnish necessary advice as to culture, etc. Do not attempt to grow other than the tried out Florida adapted hybrid varieties. Since their adaption they have come to be classed the same as our native vines in disease resistance and longevity."

"The black Carmen was the most excellent. I never ate anything better or more rich in flavor in my life, the flavor was as fine as it could be and I am sure that an abundant market awaits such grapes as these."

"I visited several Carmen grape vineyards this summer from twenty to thirty years old and still yielding remarkable and satisfactory crops of fruit."—F. J. Zimmerman.

Many of our "Adapted" grapes ripen a month before California grapes and are the first on the market of the east, when other fruit is scarce and because of their superior qualities bring handsome prices.

The same can be said of our other "Adapted" fruit. Start right on the road to success by planting only our "Adapted" stock.

(COPY)

STATE PLANT BOARD OF FLORIDA

Department of Nursery Inspection

Nursery Inspection.

Leaflet No. 1.

Oct. 14, 1919.

Club Orders and Shipment to Agents.

Those nurseries accepting club orders, or having agents in the field, must insist that the agent or person making up the club order, make out each order separately, furnishing the nursery with the name and address of each person who is to receive stock and an exact list of the plants each person is to receive. The nursery is then to pack each of these orders separately and attach one of the regular certificate tags to each bundle, making out an invoice covering each individual order, which invoice they are to forward to this office. They may then combine these bundles into one large shipment using certificate tag as usual. On the invoice covering this large shipment, they need not repeat the list of plants in the smaller bundles, but may simply indicate the numbers of the tags attached to the bundles.

F. M. O'BYRNE,

Nursery Inspector.

Approved:

WILMON NEWELL,

Plant Commissioner.



Several varieties of Florida-grown Grapes, black, white and red, among the highest flavored and best in the world. Among them are the Coal, Carmen, Florida Malaga, Ande, Roulo, Florida Tokay, Cootie River. Plants purchased of the Adapted Nurseries, Carmen Grape Company, Oldsmar, Fla.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK

ADAPTED NURSERIES, CARMEN GRAPE COMPANY (FORMERLY TARPON)
SPRINGS, FLORIDA) OLDSMAR, FLA.

It was not our intention to issue a new catalog this year, but simply a new price list. Owing to the demand for more information concerning some of our most important varieties of plants, especially our Improved Tree Huckleberry, more properly termed Tree Blueberry, and some of our other specialties, and having also exhausted our supply of former catalogs, we decided to send a more complete issue, containing much new information concerning many of our important varieties.

We desire to give our customers the most accurate information obtainable as a result of careful observation and study from proven experience.

We are now centralizing our nurseries from many places at Oldsmar, Florida, where we have erected a large packing and shipping plant, with unequaled facilities for filling orders in season, large or small, with equal accuracy and promptness, as

long as our stock lasts. Unhampered with building and moving, our shipping season will begin promptly in December, as early as consistent with good judgment and as weather conditions permit.

Our stock will be selected with a view to future excellence of growth and fruit in accordance with the catalog description of the same.

We appreciate the splendid patronage of the past season and the appreciative letters we have received from customers concerning stock furnished, among those most complimentary being from many of our oldest patrons.

A large acreage will be planted in this immediate vicinity and in various parts of the State.

We sell special, standard, adapted and acclimated nursery stock for the South and are the largest handlers and producers of Florida.



A Quart Basket of Olds Improved Tree Blueberries. The Finest Fruit Grown

GREATEST HORTICULTURAL SENSATION AMONG FRUITS IN A GENERATION

Nearly everybody, in about all parts of the United States, and especially in parts of the South, is familiar with the huckleberry and blueberry pie, than which there is none superior, and most people are familiar with the low bush huckleberry. Not so many are familiar with the fact that there is a high bush blueberry, which grows from ten to twelve feet high, and sometimes to fifteen feet high, and which yields enormous crops of delicious fruit, and which has been cultivated for more than a dozen years with surprisingly good results.

We have been interested in the cultivation of huckleberries and blueberries for about fifteen years and have planned for some time to introduce them as a commercial fruit proposition. We are now prepared to furnish high bush blueberry plants from an orchard which has been cultivated for more than twelve years. This cultivation has greatly improved the fruit, increasing the size and quality and also increasing the yield enormously. A single bush has been known to produce twenty quarts at one picking this year and many bushes produced over thirty quarts to the plant during the season. A reasonable distance for planting the high bush blueberry would be twelve feet each way, making 302 plants to the acre. Last fruiting season the wild blueberries sold readily at from 30 to

40 cents per quart in this section. The demand for the cultivated blueberry in past years and during the present season far exceeded the supply and the prices received were more than satisfactory. It fruits from May to September, some of the bushes yielding fruit very early and some rather late.

Contrary to the general idea that huckleberries and blueberries do best on low, heavy, swampy, unsweetened soils, these high bush blueberries have been doing extremely well on the ordinary cultivated, sandy soil fields of Florida and to increase the yield ordinary barn manure and commercial fertilizer have been used successfully. They have been doing remarkably well with little cultivation and there is probably no other fruit in the South that will yield such handsome returns with little or no care. However, they respond very freely to better care. We especially recommend the planting of blueberries to the owners of land in Florida who can devote little time to the care of their crop, until the grove or orchard is well matured and will pay for better care. They yield some fruit the next year after planting, and produce excellent results in from two to four years, according to care.

The best time for planting is December to March. The stock available for planting the coming season is very limited. Those desiring to plant should make preparations at once.

We also have a very late variety of the high bush blueberry, which ripens fruit in November and December.

ADAPTED AND SPECIAL FRUITS FOR THE SOUTH

We sell "ADAPTED" stock that has given excellent satisfaction where properly planted and cared for. Thousands of dollars have been thrown away on nursery stock that was worthless for this section of the South and thousands have also been spent in experimenting to secure "ADAPTED" stock for Florida and the South in general.

Northern and foreign stocks have too often proved a total disappointment. We have spent much time securing governmental and other reliable information that we might select accurately plants that would quickly and successfully produce paying crops of both early and late fruit for which there is such a large demand at very remunerative prices. We have sought to secure long-lived stock making it "ADAPTED" in the fullest sense of the word. While we handle all the Southern fruits our most successful stocks are among our "ADAPTED" tree blueberry, "ADAPTED" grapes, blackberries, dewberries, peaches, persimmons and plums, which are hybrids of the South, crossed with some of the best stock of other regions, giving our plants climatic advantages and disease-resisting qualities unequalled. Our plant associations have been from

Wisconsin to Texas and from Washington State to Florida and in purchasing stock from us you secure the advantage of this experience, fifteen years of which was in the South.

Last June and July our "ADAPTED" grapes sold for thirty-five to forty cents per pound on the local markets not going below this price where the fruit was properly handled on the vines and in the market. Our "ADAPTED" peaches, pears, plums, persimmons, blackberries and dewberries also brought excellent prices, netting handsome profits on the plantings. Many of our two-year-old grape plants produce ten pounds of fruit on a single vine with from thirty to sixty pounds on matured vines the third year after planting. Some of our "ADAPTED" blackberries have produced from three to five dollars in fruit per plant in a single season from the second season on. There is certainly success and excellent profits ahead for you if you plant our "ADAPTED" stock and properly care for it. The large plantings of those who have thoroughly investigated our varieties are abundant evidence of this. We could not afford to make this statement if it were not so.

APPLES

Our APPLES do fairly well on well-drained moist soil and are worthy of a trial. We have seen excellent fruit with the best flavor. Plant deep in rows twenty feet apart from north to south and thirty feet apart from east to west. Best corn land is suitable. Young plants do best.

Special Varieties

RED SANTO—Early, red, white flesh, excellent.

FLORIDA RED RUSSET—Yellow and red, a fine keeper.

General Varieties

JOAN—Red, acid, bears young, prolific.

EARLY YELLOW—Large, crisp, bears early.

CRAB APPLES—Excellent for jellies, preserves, etc., require good soil.

DWARF RED—Small tree, bears very young and heavily.

DARK RED—Tree vigorous grower, bears fruit in large clusters, large size, dark red, excellent.

APRICOTS

Our APRICOTS should be planted 18 feet apart each way, do well on high ground but best in limestone soil.

SANTE—Medium size, fine flavor, heavy bearer.

EARLY—Medium, yellow, rich, freestone.

EARLY SOUTHERN—Yellow, red-checked, good.

NECTARINE—White with bluish, excellent bearer.

ALMONDS

ADAPTED ALMONDS—Sweet, thin-shelled.

AVOCADOS

FUERTE AND OTHERS—Write for information.

BANANAS

Rapid growing plant of great value both for food and decorative purposes. Plant in low, moist places.

ORINOCO—A strong growing plant, producing small bunches; very hardy.

LADY-FINGER—Small fruit but hardy and of fine quality.

SPECIAL BERRIES

BERRIES WE ARE TRYING OUT IN SOUTH FLORIDA, WHICH DO WELL IN COOLER CLIMATE

HIMALAYA BERRY—Strong grower, prolific, grown on long trellis, often 60 feet in one season.

MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY—Fruit enormous, sometimes two and a half inches long, vines 20 feet a season.

LOGANBERRY—Dark red fruit in clusters, excellent.

RASPBERRIES—Raspberries need best drouth resisting soil, same distance apart as blackberries.

CARDINAL—Seems to stand warmer climates best.

ST. REGIS—Early bearer, heavy yielder.

BLUEBERRIES AND HUCKLEBERRIES

OLDS IMPROVED TREE BLUEBERRY—Cultivated in the South for over a dozen years, improving it in size, flavor and appearance: The berry is very large and the yield most prolific every year. Every crop is a bumper crop, with no insects or diseases to attack either plant or fruit; hence no spraying of any kind necessary. This puts this fruit in a class all by itself. It responds most wonderfully to cultivation and yields remarkably year after year with no attention. No finer fruit grown for the table, pies, sauce and canning. Ships long distances without icing. Begins ripening in May. No sweetening of the soil necessary. Yields fruit the first year after planting, increasing year after year in quantity. Frequently one tree yields more than thirty quarts a season and one tree has yielded as high as twenty quarts at one picking. As a commercial proposition, one of the best ever offered in the South. Should be planted from December to March. Every garden should have a few of these trees. Grows from ten to twenty feet high.



This is a small branch of the Tree Blueberry plant. No plant yields more prolifically such excellent fruit



Mr. Sapp and His thirteen-year-old Tree Blueberry. A veritable tree of luscious fruit

STANDARD HIGH BUSH BLUEBERRY—Cultivated for years, produces well in any part of the United States; large, luscious fruit, a beautiful bush growing six to eight feet high, ornamental and also a good fruit yielder; excelled by none in flavor and appearance; a first-class market berry.

BLACK CHAMPION HUCKLEBERRY—Medium bush, big, black berry, good yielder; does well on high land.

OSARK DWARF HUCKLEBERRY—Splendid medium-sized bush, good-sized berry, fine yielder, fine grower, highly recommended by those familiar with it.

FLORIDA SPECIAL TREE BLUEBERRY—Medium height six to ten feet, very bushy, extra prolific yielder of the finest, large berries, generally ripening in June and July, a little later than the Olds and the Florida Tree Blueberry.

FLORIDA TREE BLUEBERRY—Healthy, strong growth, ten to fifteen feet when matured, prolific yielder of delicious good-sized berries; does well in all parts of the South, especially on low land, also does well on high land.

FLORIDA HEDGE BLUEBERRY—Common to all parts of Florida and many parts of the United States; does especially well when planted in hedge form and cultivated according to our instructions; yields excellent crop annually of medium-sized berries, pronounced by many the finest berry grown. Every garden in the land should have at least one row of these for home use; grows three to four feet high.

BLACKBERRIES

Our **ADAPTED BLACKBERRIES** are among the most successful and most profitable fruits grown in the State. They are successfully succeeding the northern blackberries and dewberries which have proven a total failure in South Florida. Plant from two to four feet apart in rows from seven to eight feet apart. Give thorough garden cultivation throughout the entire growing period, permitting only three or four new canes to grow each season, removing the old canes each season as soon as the fruiting season is over.

ADAPTED TREE BLACKBERRY—Large, black, strong grower, prolific, upright.

FLORIDA BLACKBERRY—Excellent southern, prolific.

SOUTHERN EARLY BLACKBERRY—Medium, long fruiting, excellent canner, trailing first year, upright thereafter.

FLORIDA FALL TREE HUCKLEBERRY—Fifteen to thirty feet high, yields yearly prolific crops of small delicious berries, particularly fine in pies and sauce; fruit hangs on until January, picked fruit will keep one to two months; does well on high and low land.

FLORIDA SPECIAL HUCKLEBERRY—Plants grow three to five feet, very bushy and extra prolific, fine good-sized berries, not seedy, a favorite and among the best and earliest yielders.

FLORIDA LOW BUSH HUCKLEBERRY—A good yielder of medium-sized berries, having more seeds than most other varieties, one to two feet high, quite early.

FLORIDA DWARF HUCKLEBERRY—Seldom more than a foot high, nice black berries, a little larger than the Low Bush Huckleberry and a little later and fewer seeds.

CHERRIES

Our **CHERRIES** should have drouth resisting soil and do best on limestone or gravelly soils, yet they are grown on sandy soils successfully. Plant 18 feet apart each way.

EARLY RED—Medium, red, acid.

PROLIFIC—Light red, medium, prolific.

SURINAM CHERRY—A fruit bearing shrub, ten to twenty feet in height; fruit is cherry-like and ribbed, about an inch in diameter, with spicy, sub-acid taste; excellent for jellies and preserves. A fine pot plant for conservatories, quite hardy, very ornamental the year 'round.

CHESTNUTS

CHESTNUT—Nuts medium size, bears very early.

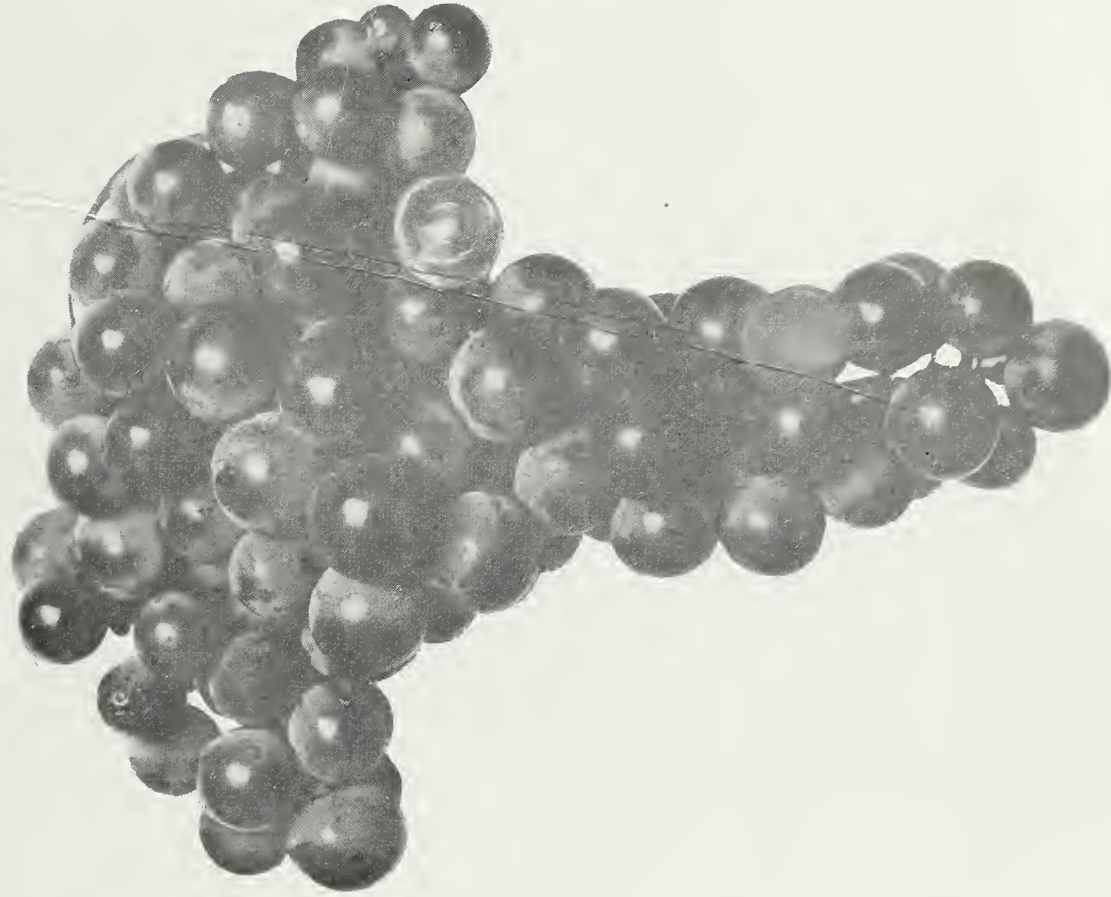
CITRUS FRUITS

SATSUMA ORANGE—Hardest edible orange, seedless, ripens September, October, November.

TANGERINE—Rich, red skin, separating freely; very prolific, ripens December to February.

PARSON BROWN ORANGE—One of the best early varieties; begins to ripen in October.

VALENCIA LATE ORANGE—Best standard late, season May and June.



ADAPTED CARMEN GRAPE

**One of Our Leaders and the Best, Most Profitable and Most Extensively Grown
Cultivated bunch Grape in the South**

LIMES—Thin rind, abundant juice.

PONDEROSA LEMON—Very large, pound and a half to two and a half pounds; bears young; fine for home use.

KUMQUATS—Smallest of the citrus fruits; ripens fall and winter; bears early, fine, ornamental, evergreen shrub.

MARSH SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT—Heavy, juicy, excellent quality.

WALTERS GRAPEFRUIT—Strong growing, native variety, fairly early to late; medium size.

Write for all other varieties of Citrus Fruit.

DEWBERRIES

SOUTHERN DEWBERRY—Best, large, vigorous, prolific.

OLDS GIANT DEWBERRY—Largest, vigorous grower, excellent, prolific, delicious.

ELDERBERRIES

ELDERBERRY—A valuable fruit, becoming more popular each year; fine for pies and to can for winter use. Plant anywhere in yard, garden or field. Highly ornamental and attractive when in bloom. Do better on rich, moist soil.

FIGS

ADAPTED FIGS—Should be planted ten feet apart. They like rich garden soil with plenty of moisture, but well drained.

ADAPATED BROWN—A medium to large Adriatic Fig, very sweet, bearing on new shoots the first year.

MISSION—Leading black variety for shipping and drying.

WHITE PACIFIC—Best Fig for home use, medium size, yellowish-green, flesh light yellow, excellent quality, does not crack or sour when ripe, dries perfectly.

DALMATION MAGNOLIA—Large, pale, violet; excellent flavor; bears on one year stems; good commercial Fig.

CELESTIAL—Small to medium, firm, juicy, sweet, violet-colored; hardy, bearing first year.

We will secure the genuine commercial Smyrna Fig of commerce such as is grown in Asia Minor, with the wild Capri Fig, which must be grown in connection therewith for those desiring the same.

FILBERTS

FILBERTS—Large nuts.

GOOSEBERRY

SOUTHERN—Freest from mildew.

FLORIDA—Native.

SPECIAL ADAPTED GRAPES FOR FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

RIPENING PRINCIPALLY FROM THE FIRST OF JUNE TO THE
LAST OF AUGUST

ADAPTED LEADER—Clusters small to medium, very compact, shouldered, berries clear dark red, above medium in size, very persistent, skin tough but thin, with sweet, tender pulp, fine quality, fair grower, ripens very early.

ADAPTED BRIDE—Large conical cluster, often shouldered; large round berries, light to dark red; very handsome when well ripened; skin thin but seldom cracks, pulp tender and melting but rather meaty, much heavier than Delaware, a fair shipper; ripens very early.

ADAPTED SURPLICE—Long clusters rather open, very prolific, berries medium, dark purple, pulp tender, sweet, parting from seeds easily, ripens early, a good packer and shipper, excellent for market.

ADAPTED COAL—Cluster medium to large with large berry, black, thin skin, superior to Concord, very prolific grower, an excellent all purpose grape, does best with hot, dry weather.

ADAPTED PRESIDIO—Strong, healthy, prolific vine; compact, medium cluster, large black berry that does not crack; excellent quality, better than Concord.

ADAPTED CAPTIVATOR—Fairly vigorous grower, cluster above medium, berry large, round, translucent, pinkish red.

ADAPTED ONE-SEED RED—Good grower, large berry with medium cluster, rather loose in bunch, the best of flavor, bright red.

DELAWARE—Medium cluster and berry, bright red, of excellent quality, subject to downy mildew.

ADAPTED WONDROUS—Growth and cluster medium, large rich, yellowish-white berries, sometimes seven-eighths of an inch in diameter; none superior for table and home market.



One plant in this two-year-old vineyard in Southern Florida, produced 155 bunches of Florida Malaga Grapes in June, 1919

ADAPTED NIGHT-IN-GALE—Very strong grower, cluster medium to large, berries above medium, translucent dark red, thin skin but never cracks, fine melting pulp, valuable for a limey soil and hot climate.

R. W. MUNSON—Strong growth, cluster medium to large, often shouldered, berries medium to large, black, without bloom, skin never cracks, pulp tender, better than Concord, gives good satisfaction on market.

CONCORD—Cluster medium to large, berry large, black with bloom, short-lived in south, where it does not ripen evenly.

COLONEL—Very large cluster, sometimes a foot long, large black berry, vigorous grower and a good shipper.

DR. COLLIER—Vigorous grower, large cluster, not very compact, large, handsome, red berry, should be thoroughly ripe, otherwise rather acid; good quality.

ADAPTED BIG EXTRA—Excellent grower, medium to large purplish-black berry, never cracks, sprightly, large cluster.

AMERICA—Berry medium size, black, easily freely from seed, large bunch, very prolific.

ADAPTED KRAUSE—Vine vigorous and healthy, very prolific, white berry, medium to large, large cluster, very handsome.

ADAPTED BAY—Strong grower, large to very large cluster, compact; large berries, never cracks; meat pulpy, juicy and sprightly, quality above Concord; an excellent market grape.

ADAPTED SCOTTY—Clusters large, compact, translucent white berry, medium size, excellent quality, vigorous, prolific.

VALHALLAM—Vigorous drouth-resisting vine, well suited for black land, medium cluster, large, bright, pure red berry, high quality, hangs on perfectly.

WINE KING—Cluster large, berry medium, black, very persistent, never cracks, pulp tender, very vigorous, free from all disease.

CATAWBA—Medium cluster, berries above medium, clear dark red, skin thin, pulp rather tender, slight Muscat flavor.

ELLEN SCOTT—Very handsome table and market grape, cluster large to very large, berry large, translucent, violet, covered with delicate bloom; skin thin and tough, pulp tender, very high quality.

ADAPTED TOLL—Healthy, good all purpose grape, sure producer, medium cluster, fairly compact, round, greenish-yellow berry, sweet and nicely flavored.

JOHAN—Very large berry, light pinkish-red, tender pulp, medium cluster, fairly healthy, vigorous grower, ripening late.

ROMAN—Small to medium cluster, medium growth, fine, large, yellowish-green berries, delicate flavor, excellent for home market and table.

RIVER—Large, clear, light red berry, medium cluster, delicate, skin thin, not cracking, pulp melting, sweet and juicy, highly flavored, very heavy yielder and excellent growing vine, very healthy.

MANSON—A very sweet white grape, strong and productive, rather large berry in medium sized clusters, tough thin skin, with tender pulp and excellent quality, ripens rather late.

CREAM—Very delicate medium-sized berry and cluster, cream colored, excellent for home use.

VIOLET—Violet-colored extra large berries and bunches, rather early, excellent flavor, heavy yielder and rampant grower, especially high quality grape.

GENERAL—Large black berry, delicious, sweet, vigorous grower and good shipper, bunches sometimes twelve inches long.

COTEE RIVER—Large bunch and large berry, very sprightly, translucent red, high quality, very vigorous in West Florida.

ADAPTED ARMALAGA—Vine vigorous and healthy, flower perfect, large compact cluster, large yellowish-green berry, excellent shipper.

FLORIDA TOKAY—Large translucent red berry and bunch, more sprightly and juicy than foreign grapes.

FLORIDA MALAGA—Rampant grower, heavy bearer of large clusters of large white translucent berries, very hardy, superior to foreign grapes.

ADAPTED ANDE—Large yellowish-white berries and very large cluster, does well in sandy soil.

SPECIAL ADAPTED CARMEN—Vigorous grower, very prolific, large cluster, compact and shouldered; medium black berries with thin bloom; tough, thin skin, never cracking, meaty and firm pulp, tender when fully ripe, of pure rich quality, much superior to Concord, the best all-purpose grape grown in the South.

ADAPTED ROALO—Strong, vigorous grower and fairly heavy yielder, very large bunch, large white berry, does well on a variety of soils.



Florida Malaga Grapes adjoining Reolds Farms Company land. Superior to European Grapes

YELLOW ROSE—Medium growth and cluster, large yellow berry, never cracks, very sweet and handsome for market.

ADAPTED JACQUES—Very prolific, cluster rather open but long of arm, small berry, very juicy and sprightly when well ripened, heavy grower.

ADAPTED ROYAL—Healthy, vigorous plant, very large cluster, small to medium, translucent purple berry, juicy and sprightly.

ADAPTED L. B.—Vine vigorous and free from disease, berries above medium, purplish-black, very tender and meaty, bunches large to very large, fine for market and table.

ADAPTED LASSIE—Vigorous vine, large compact cluster, medium berry, dark bright red, of good quality, very late.

ADAPTED FERN—Strong growth, medium cluster, medium to large berry, dark purplish-red, tough, thin skin, pulp firm but not tough, very juicy, seeds leave pulp readily, very profitable, quite late.

ADAPTED MARTE—Free grower, with large berry and medium cluster, purple berry.

ADAPTED BALKAN—Very large cluster with medium translucent, white berry, pulp tender and juicy, vigorous and prolific late table and market grape.

FLORIDA MUSCAT—Large cluster, large red berry, pulp meaty, high quality.

NIAGARA—Large cluster, large greenish-yellow berry, succeeds better in north than south, short-lived in south.

HERMAN JAEGER—Strong grower, cluster large to very large, very compact, berry small to medium, black thin skin, does not crack; pulp tender, very juicy, easily freeing the seeds; quality better than Concord; prolific market and table grape.

FOREIGN TABLE AND RAISIN GRAPES

FLAME TOKAY—Bunches large and handsome, berries large, pale red, flesh firm, sweet and sprightly.

EMPEROR—Clusters large, berries large, oval, rose-colored; late, fine shipper.

MALAGA—Bunches very large, berries large, oval, yellowish-green, skin thick, fleshy.

RED MALAGA—Very firm late grape, deep red color, berries oval and large, bunches long and loose; best.

ZANTE CURRANT—This grape produces the currant of commerce, berries small, about the size of currant, seedless, purple skin, thin.

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA—White raisin grape of California, of richest flavor.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS—Bunches large, berries yellow, seedless, prized for shipping and for raisins.

GRAFTED GRAPES ON PHYLOXERA-RESISTANT STOCK—Flame Tokay, Emperor, Malaga, Muscat of Alexandria and Thompson Seedless.

PERSIAN GRAPES

Of Such Delicious Quality We Advise a Trial

PERSIAN-K—Long, white grape, enormous cluster, weighing several pounds, berry one and one-half inches long, almost seedless, fine shipper and keeper.

PERSIAN-B—Large bunch, black berry seven-eighths inch in diameter, enormously productive, bearing first year, resisting heat.

PERSIAN-H—Best table grape, white berry, one and three-eighths inches long, almost seedless.

MUSCADINE GRAPES—Often called Scuppernong and do well on either trellis or arbor. All are very heavy yielders and require male vine near to pollenize, as they bear imperfect flowers. Single vines cover arbors of hundreds of square feet and bear heavy crops annually. Usually have from several to a dozen or more berries on a loose bunch. Excellent for cooking, cider, syrup, wine or jelly; also table use.

BRONZE SCUPPERNONG—Large bronze berry, strongly recommended for its good growing and bearing qualities.

JAMES—Largest berries, black, often measuring one and one-fourth inches in diameter.



Adapted Red Grapes, grown on high sandy soil of West Florida

THOMAS—Reddish purple, of excellent flavor, one of tenderest and best of its class.

ADAPTED TENDER PULP—Sweetest and best of these large black grapes, very prolific yielder and grower. If you have but one arbor this is the one to plant. Hundreds of quarts of fine luscious grapes may be picked from one vine. Pulp sweet and tender and skin not so thin or tough as others. Yields ripe fruit for a long time.

ORNAMENTALS

Write for Ornamentals, Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.

SEND FOR LATEST PRICE LIST

GUAVAS

ADAPTED GUAVAS, the great jelly, preserving and canning fruit of Florida, usually true to description.

COMMON JELLY GUAVA—Fruits variable and good for all purposes.

ADAPTED WHITE GUAVA—Large, sub-acid, excellent for canning, marmalade, table, jelly, fewer seeds than others, finest flavor.

SALMON GUAVA—Salmon colored flesh, excellent.

RED STRAWBERRY GUAVA—Fruit small, averaging about an inch in diameter, fine flavor, sub-acid, plant vigorous with beautiful evergreen and makes beautiful hedge free from pests.

YELLOW CHINESE GUAVA—Similar to Strawberry Guava, except that the fruit is yellow, slightly larger and sweeter, bears abundantly, no fruit garden complete without it; also fine for hedge, waxy, dark green leaves.

HUCKLEBERRIES

See Blueberries.

LOQUAT

LOQUAT—A fine, ornamental evergreen tree as well as a fruit producer.

MANGO

MANGO—Grows well in South Florida and the tropics; a noble fruit under favorable conditions; trees grow to enormous size.

MULBERRIES

Our **ADAPTED MULBERRIES** should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart. Fine for shade for hogs and chickens. Birds will eat them instead of the small fruits, hence they should be planted near your fruit garden. Our sub-acid variety is fine for general use and our ever-bearing has large fruit, black and sweet, sometimes two inches long. All varieties very prolific.

SUB-ACID, EVER-BEARING, RUSSIAN WHITE, SMALL PURPLE CHICKEN MULBERRY.

COMMERCIAL OLIVES

OLIVES thrive well on light sandy and heavier soils of Florida. They should be planted from 20 to 30 feet apart in the rows each way. They are one of the easiest and most profitable fruits to grow in the South as they require no fertilizer. There is always an excellent market for them with handsome prices. The demand is now so great that it will probably be years before the markets will be fully satisfied. Ours are all American grown varieties.

MANZANILLO—Fruit large, purplish black, tree free grower, rather spreading and a prolific bearer.

MISSION—Well known standard variety, handsome upright grower, fine for roadside or border planting; fruit medium to large, makes a rich-flavored pickle and a good quality of oil, a heavy producer.

QUEEN—Of largest size, ripens early. The best variety for green pickles.

FLORIDA—Native in this State, a free grower and good pickle.

PAPAYA

PAPAYA—A wonderful tropical fruit, about half the plants bearing fruit, being pollenized by the remainder. Require very rich ground; fruit somewhat resembles the cantaloupe; very desirable for ornament and fruit.

PEACHES

SPECIAL ADAPTED PEACHES—Specially selected for Florida and the South. Plant about 18 feet each way and cut back to 18 to 24 inches at time of planting. Prune 40 to 50 per cent. each December. Plant our "Adapted" varieties, thin fruit and obtain excellent crop and results, on a sandy loam.

ADAPTED WALDO—Medium, roundish, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, freestone; yellow to dark red; extremely early and best suited to South Florida.

ADAPTED JEWEL—One of the best and earliest freestone Florida peaches.

LUTTICHAU—Large, oval, greenish-white, blushed with red; freestone; sweet, excellent quality, splendid shipper, one of the finest commercial peaches of Florida.

PALLAS—Nearly round, medium, flesh white, excellent, freestone.

ANGEL—Large, round, yellow, red wash, melting, freestone.

IMPERIAL—Very large, greenish-yellow washed with red, flesh white, best quality, freestone.

CARMEN ELBERTA and **MAMIE ROSS**—Best peaches for West Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

PEARS

ADAPTED PEARS—Should be planted 20 feet apart each way.

FLORIDA EARLY—Medium size, yellow, vigorous grower, free from blight.

KIEFFER—Fruit large to very large, yellow, vermilion cheek, good quality.

FLORIDA BROWN—Good size, tender, fine flavor, vigorous grower.

SPECIAL ADAPTED PECANS

These are the best proven thin-shelled Pecans grown.

STUART—Nuts one and three-fourths to two inches long, best for commercial or home growing, reasonably thin-shelled.

FROTSHER—Large paper-shelled, prolific yielder and free grower.

VAN DEMEN—Largest nuts to over two inches long, thin shell, excellent quality.

SCHLEY—Large, long, pointed, shell thin, meat plump, full, separating easily.

SEEDLING PECAN.

ADAPTED JAPAN PERSIMMONS

We have several of the finest and largest varieties, Non-Astringent Variety a specialty.

PINEAPPLE

PINEAPPLE—Tropical fruit.

RED SPANISH—Ordinary commercial sort.

SMOOTH CAYENNE—Spineless; fine for home use.

ADAPTED PLUMS

Adapted Plums should be planted from 15 to 18 feet apart each way. Some varieties do well in all parts of the South in great varieties of soil and condition.

EXCELSIOR—Dark red, native hybrid, medium size, yellow flesh, earliest, very handsome and a fine shipper.

TERRELL—Large, nearly round, reddish-yellow, wine red when fully ripe, very fine quality.

ADAPTED WHITE KELSEY—Largest of the plums, very showy, flesh light yellow, meaty, flavor rich, heavy yielder and bears while young; best all-purpose plum grown.

PURPLE PRUNE—Medium size; plant on heavy, well-drained moist soil; one of the best varieties.

POMEGRANATES

ADAPTED POMEGRANATES—For ornament or fruit, well-suited to the South.

QUINCES

QUINCES—For warmer climates.

ROSE APPLE

ROSE APPLE—Handsome, medium size, evergreen tree with rose-flavored fruit; valuable for preserving.

SAPODILLA

SAPODILLA—Tropical fruit on tree 20 to 30 feet tall.

STRAWBERRIES

Our EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, perfect flowering; fruit earlier and later than others. Every home garden should have a few. Write for others.

WALNUTS

ENGLISH WALNUTS—Large, thin-shelled.

JAPANESE WALNUTS—Valuable for nuts and handsome for shade.





Mighty nice young Adapted Coal Grapes early in June in Central Florida

SOUTHERN GRAPE CULTURE

It seems to have remained for the Carmen Grape Company to be the first among nurseries to make the proper and accurate investigations for the culture and selection of soils, manner of care and time of planting, and especially in the selection of adapted varieties of grapes for successful vineyards in this section of the United States. The present success of the industry shows this to be the case after the invariable failure of all others in this line, embracing hundreds of trials. The repeated failure of all other varieties than our adapted ones makes it unnecessary to speak of them further.

The difficulties with which the north had to contend in successfully introducing bunch grapes in that section, which was overcome by grape culturists generations ago, have likewise been overcome by the introduction of our successful varieties in the South, by the adoption of similar methods. There are no successful vineyards in Florida of northern, California or European grapes, although hundreds of acres of the same have been planted and proven failures. Even now, as for many years, there are many people in various parts of the South still experimenting with northern, California and European grapes, in spite of the failures of hundreds, yes, in fact, thousands. We have neither time nor money to throw away on such

foolish experiments in view of our knowledge of conditions past and present.

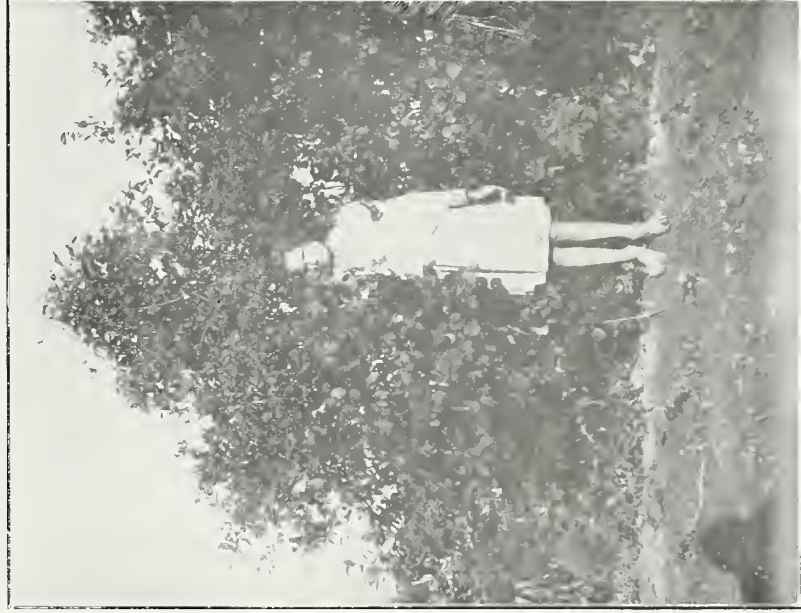
We are now handling something over fifty varieties of successful bunch grapes of various sizes and colors, from small bunches to bunches weighing several pounds each, and from small berries to berries close to an inch in diameter, and of various colors, black, blue-black, different shades of red, white and yellowish green and purple, having many excellent kinds for the various uses for which grapes are grown, the table, the market, for shipping purposes, for wine, etc.

We do not follow California plans for planting, trellising and care of grapes, nor Texas, northern or European methods. It remained for us to follow the best methods suited to the success of grape growing in Florida. We cannot give all this information in a single letter, but when soils are described and the desired uses of the fruit given, we will cheerfully give accurate recommendations as to care and varieties and make proper selections for any part of the State.

In a general way we would say that our earliest varieties begin ripening the latter part of May and different varieties continue ripening till well up in August. Usually the main fruiting season is in the latter half of June, although this may



A young Blueberry orchard yielding enormous crops of fruit



Standard High Bush Blueberry

vary from one to two weeks, according to the season. We have successful varieties for every grade and class of soil in Florida, requiring only reasonable drainage.

We have had very successful crops from the lightest of rolling sandy soil to the heaviest of sand mulch and muck. With proper care our plants often yield from four to eight pounds of fruit eighteen months from planting, although there are instances where single plants have yielded more than thirty pounds, so one might expect about a ton of grapes under favorable conditions per acre in that period. At a wholesale price of 20 cents per pound, that would be more than \$400 per acre. Our grapes retailed in most markets at 35 cents per pound and maintained this price to the end of the fruiting season. The year following from ten to twenty pounds per plant is often the result. You can readily see what ten pounds per plant would produce. We plant from 454 to 680 plants per acre. The year following this they should produce from twenty to forty pounds per plant year after year continually. There have been instances where a single plant has produced 200 pounds of fruit the third season after planting.

Some of these varieties have been producing grapes successfully for more than thirty years with no signs of deterioration. This is on the Gulf Coast and some of them seem to be doing better in Florida than anywhere else, so we see no rea-

son why they should not be everlasting in the State. We are certain that with proper care there is no reason to doubt the large financial success of vineyards of our grapes in Florida, whether of small or big acreage.

Nearly all of our varieties do especially well on low sandy soils and should be planted in their dormant season, preferably in the latter part of December and January, in rows eight feet apart, with the plants eight, ten or twelve feet apart in the row, according to variety.

We have been producing these grapes right here in Florida in our nurseries for a number of years. We practice intensive, shallow cultivation with severe pruning. Very little spraying is sufficient, as they have fewer enemies than most fruit raised in the South. We consider posts three and one-half feet high with first wire two feet from the ground and second wire eighteen inches above that best for trellises, the upper wire on top of post. These posts need not be put in until the second year and should be placed from twenty-five to thirty feet apart. We recommend very little or no fertilizer the first few years. We know of several vineyards less than thirty months old that this year produced fruit in quantities at the rate of around \$1,000 per acre.

The grape industry of California approximates in value half a billion dollars. Florida is just beginning to awaken to her opportunity in this line. No investment in nursery stock

can be made to bring as quick and substantial returns as an investment in our adapted grape stock.

Under careful experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture, the growing of the familiar varieties of California and European grapes on grafted stock has proven a commercial failure, according to the information sent out from the Department, the climate in this section not being adapted, even though grafted on disease-resistant roots.

OUR TERMS—are cash with order if for immediate shipment, or when ordered in advance 25 per cent. of the order must be sent when the order is booked. Our prices are for numbers as stated in this catalog and are subject to change or cancellation without notice.

If any nursery stock proves untrue to description under which it is sold, seller shall be liable to only and to no greater extent or amount than the purchase price of such nursery stock and the seller except for the aforesaid agreed liability and in respect to such purchased nursery stock, etc., gives no warranty expressed or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.

We use all due care in packing and make no charges for same. Most of our shipping is from November 1st to about March 31st, but we advise most shipping in December and January and suggest early orders as it most often requires some time to fill mixed orders from the several nurseries. We assume no responsibility after goods are delivered to carrier, neither for frost, fire, hail or other causes beyond our control. Send description of soil and location that proper varieties may be recommended. We will substitute nearest to description when we think practical unless otherwise requested. After telling us their desires many leave selections of variety to us.

Our prices are for medium-sized stock selected by us for best results. Write us for sizes and prices.

All stock pruned ready to plant and sold no other way because so many poor results were obtained from failure to prune properly for planting. For instance, we prune 4-foot peach trees to 1½ to 2 feet for planting and prune peach trees 50 per cent. every December thereafter for large and quality fruit.

Send a catalogue to your friend,
or ask us to send one for you.

ADAPTED NURSERIES, CARMEN GRAPE CO.
OLDSMAR, FLORIDA

OLDSMAR, FLORIDA

19

If any item is out of stock, may we substitute? Write yes or no

Filled by

Chkd by

Pkd by

Pkgs

Bales

Boxes

Crates

Wt.

Shpd

The Adanted Nurseries, Carmen Grape Company, will exercise care to have all stock true to name, nevertheless it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the Adapted Nurseries, Carmen Grape Company, shall be liable only for the amount paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount. All orders are booked subject to loss on account of frost, fire, storms or other unavoidable causes.

TOTAL AMOUNT

 Be sure and sign your name:

See other side of this sheet

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PLANTING AND CARE OF GRAPES

Our grape stock is disease and drought resistant and long-lived and may be planted with the best of prospects for success on any soils that is fairly well drained that will produce fruits or vegetables or grains of any kind. Before planting the soil should be deeply plowed and well cultivated and the rows laid off about eight to ten feet apart and the plants put from eight to twelve feet apart in the row as per variety, in holes twelve to fifteen inches across and deep, the top soil should be first placed in the bottom of the hole and used to cover well and firmly the roots of the plant, above which a little fertilizer rich in nitrogen or plenty of heavy muck if nothing else is available and other soil on top of this well firmed and last a layer of loose soil on top not firmed. Many find it just as well not to fertilize the grapes the first year but to keep them well-cultivated during the entire growing season. No support is needed for the vines the first year and best results are obtained by keeping them pruned to a single stem the first year by pinching off the extra new shoots every few weeks, especially up to about the first of July. If one wishes to push the plants, we advise several applications of bone meal or some other well decayed fertilizer rich in nitrogen, to be applied as soon as the plants have well started. Application should be made at the rate of about a pound to the plant, with several more applications during the growing season. Up to about the first of July we advise very deep and thorough cultivation for newly set plants and continue shallow cultivation for the rest of the season and every year thereafter. By shallow cultivation we mean not more than from three to four inches deep. By deep cultivation we mean perhaps six to eight inches deep. They should be cultivated every ten days or two weeks, except in the dormant period of the winter. This care is not essential to a successful vineyard, but if you want the best results it will pay you to give your grapes the special care; the same as with

other fruits. Under ordinary care, with mature plants, around \$500 per acre might be yielded, while the same plants with special care for several years might yield upwards of \$2,000 per acre, a single plant often yielding from 50 to 60 pounds of fruit. Don't forget that most of our grapes are well adapted to all parts of the south as well as to Florida. As compared with many of the other leading fruits of the south, grape vines need much less spraying and cost much less to spray per acre. The very few diseases and insects which attack the adapted varieties in this section are quite easily and readily controlled by the common spray of Bordeaux mixture, at the rate of about 5-5-50. While plants are very little attacked with insects they can be very easily controlled by the application of about two pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 pounds of Bordeaux mixture. Under ordinary circumstances about three applications per season is sufficient. One of the best preventives that we know of is to spray immediately after pruning, before the vines begin to leave vine posts, also soil of the vineyard, with a spray of about six pounds of bluestone to about 50 gallons of water. This will destroy more germs of disease which attack grapes than can be destroyed in any other way. It is not expensive to spray well, as about five acres of grapes can be sprayed for the entire season for about what one acre of fruit trees can be sprayed.

Owing to the peculiar growing conditions prevailing here, it is necessary to prune grapes here much more severely than in any other part of the United States. All grapes do better when very heavily pruned. It often being best to cut away at least 75 per cent. of the vine. We often cut away more than 90 per cent. of the vine with the best of results in fruit. Too much care cannot be observed in selecting the time of pruning. As soon as the vines are dormant in January, they should be pruned. If the vines are pruned when growing it is very detrimental to them, especially when pruned in the winter.

BLUEBERRIES AND HUCKLEBERRIES

OUR RECENT INTRODUCTION OF CULTIVATED BLUEBERRIES AND HUCKLEBERRIES IS ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL ADDITIONS TO COMMERCIAL FRUIT CULTURE IN THE SOUTH. THE NATION'S MARKETS ARE OPEN FOR MILLIONS OF QUARTS OF THIS EXCELLENT FRUIT AT FANCY PRICES. THERE NEVER HAS BEEN AN OVER-SUPPLY. THERE IS NO HARDIER TREE GROWN ANYWHERE. SEE INSIDE PAGES FOR DESCRIPTIVE MATTER

It is commonly but erroneously supposed that the swamp blueberry and huckleberry, the species chiefly developed for cultivation, grow best in a permanently wet soil. This is not the case. Our knowledge from observation and experience of others teaches us that these plants thrive best in a fairly well drained unsweetened soil. Some of the most successful groves are in old cultivated land, although we find it is much easier to start the new plant in unsweetened soil. This makes newly cleared and unsweetened land the very best to start groves on. However, most of the new groves are being planted on old land. When

starting new plants on old land it is always best to set them in a ball of sour leaf mold or unsweetened loose muck, only partly decayed. The first few years it pays best to fertilize them with the same kind of material the plants should be set in. After a few years, however, fertilization can be done with any kind of good growing and fruiting fertilizers with the best of success. Perhaps no fruit will yield such good returns with little or no care, as it does wonderfully, even though neglected, while on the other hand they respond very freely to good care and yield enormous crops of fruit every season. No spraying of any kind is required either for diseases or insects. This has been proven by over a dozen years of experience. The new plants start best when planted early in the season. They seem to do best when pruned closely both at the tops and the roots and when planted from eight to ten inches deep, leaving from six to eight inches of the stub above the ground. When smaller plants are set, very thin and only ten to twelve inches in length, they should not be as deep as the larger ones, nevertheless the smaller plants, if anything, seem to give the best general results.